

FORM EIA-759
MONTHLY POWER PLANT REPORT - 1999

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. PURPOSE

Form EIA-759 collects information from all U.S. electric utilities which operate electric power generators and provide electric power for public use. The data collected on this form describe electric power generation, energy source consumption, and end-of-month fossil fuel stock. Monthly submission is required for all utilities with at least one plant with a nameplate capacity of 50 megawatts or more. All other electric utilities are required to submit data on an annual basis.

The data from this form appear in the following EIA publications: *Electric Power Monthly*, *Electric Power Annual Volume I*, *Monthly Energy Review*, and the *Annual Energy Review*.

II. WHO MUST SUBMIT

The Form EIA-759, a mandatory report, shall be submitted by all U.S. electric utilities engaged in the production of electric power for public use. The Form EIA-759 must be certified in writing by an official of the reporting electric utility who is empowered to attest to the truth and accuracy of the information reported.

III. WHAT, WHERE, AND HOW TO SUBMIT

Please submit a completed, signed, and dated Form EIA-759 to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) of the U.S. Department of Energy. Please use one of the following reporting options:

Option 1: FAX your Form EIA-759 to the EIA at the following telephone number:

(202) 426-0003

Option 2: Mail your Form EIA-759 to the EIA at the following address:

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration, EI-53
Mail Station: BG-076 (Form EIA-759)
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20077-5651

Note: If you choose reporting Option 1 (FAX), you are not required to submit your form by mail.

Please retain a completed copy of this form for your files. Should you have any questions regarding the Form EIA-759 or need additional information, contact:

Melvin E. Johnson
U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration, EI-53
Washington, D.C. 20585-0650

Telephone Number: (202) 426-1172
FAX Number: (202) 426-0003
INTERNET: melvin.johnson@eia.doe.gov

NOTICE

To ensure that the data reported on the Form EIA-759 are consistent with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission FERC Form 423, "Monthly Report of Cost and Quality of Fuels for Electric Plants," stocks-minus-consumption data **should be greater than or equal** to the receipts data. (If your utility has plants below the 50-megawatt threshold of the FERC Form 423, equality will not hold.) Please submit revisions of the Form EIA-759 data as necessary to ensure consistency between these data collection forms. In addition, generation and consumption data submitted on the Form EIA-759 **should equal** the corresponding data reported on the annual Form EIA-767, "Steam-Electric Plant Operation and Design Report." Where appropriate, revisions should be reported for the Form EIA-759.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

IV. WHEN TO SUBMIT

The Form EIA-759 must be reported monthly (**by the 10th working day of the month following the reporting month**). For new plants, report stocks at the plant, even if the plant is not operable. Electric utilities must report net generation data for new generators at the time they become **operable**. These data are required for all operable plants, regardless of plant status (i.e., standby or out of service).

V. SANCTIONS AND CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENTS

The timely submission of Form EIA-759 by those required to report is mandatory under Section 13(b) of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (FEAA) (Public Law 93-275), as amended. Failure to respond may result in a civil penalty of not more than \$2,500 for each violation, or a fine of not more than \$5,000 for each willful violation. The government may bring a civil action to prohibit reporting violations which may result in a temporary restraining order or a preliminary or permanent injunction without bond. In such civil action, the court may also issue mandatory injunctions commanding any person to comply with these reporting requirements.

VI. PROVISIONS REGARDING CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the Energy Information Administration to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any other Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form

may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE); to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on this form relating to stocks end of month (f) will be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that it satisfies the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the DOE Regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18, U.S.C., 1905.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed.

The data reported on the Form EIA-759 not specifically stated in this section as confidential are not considered to be confidential.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Verify all preprinted information, including plant name and plant identification number, if incorrect, draw a line through the incorrect entry and provide the correct information. State codes are two-character postal abbreviations. Provide any missing information. Typed or legible handwritten entries are acceptable.
2. Complete the information at the top portion of the form with the name and telephone number of the current contact person.
3. If your utility uses an energy source other than what is preprinted on the form, draw a line through the incorrect source, and type or print the correct energy source.
4. Zero fill data fields when a plant has no generation, consumption, or stocks. **Do not leave these data fields blank.**
5. Report data in whole numbers (i.e., no decimal points). Report net generation data in **megawatthours**. For energy source consumption and fossil fuel stocks, **report actual or estimated (positive) values** to the nearest short ton for coal and to the nearest 42-gallon barrel for petroleum. For consumption of gas, report to the nearest thousand cubic feet.
6. When reporting "maximum generator nameplate capacity" changes, indicate each generator affected at the plant and the appropriate capacity for each.
7. Report all generators which you **operate** that are producing electricity, including generators producing power from alternative and renewable resources, such as geothermal, wind, and solar.
8. For a generator that is **jointly owned**, the plant **operator** should report **100 percent** of the data.
9. Report generators that are generating electricity to the grid prior to going into commercial operation.
10. Use the proper units, such as barrels, thousand cubic feet, or megawatthours, when reporting values. To convert gallons to barrels, divide the number of gallons by 42. If the number of gallons is less than 42, report 1 barrel. To convert therms per hundred cubic feet to therms per thousand cubic feet, divide the therms by 10.
11. Report start-up and flame stabilization fuels.
12. Use the bottom section of the form to comment on the following information:
 - a. unusual occurrences that significantly altered the operations of the plant (e.g., **scheduled and unscheduled outages, weather**);
 - b. adjustments from the previous reporting period;
 - c. transfer of stocks;
 - d. estimated gas figures;
 - e. broken meters; and
 - f. any inventory adjustments for coal and petroleum stocks.
13. Generation and energy source consumption must be reported separately for the two combined cycle prime mover types, gas turbine and steam.
14. For energy source consumption in cases where multiple energy sources are used, a separate line on the data collection form must be used for each energy source. For the hydroelectric pumped storage prime mover, report net generation in column (d) and pumping energy in column (e). Net generation equals gross generation less station use less pumping energy.
15. Fossil fuel stock quantity should include all fossil fuel stock at the end of the month. **Do not leave these data fields blank.**
16. Fossil fuel stock quantities held off-site that cannot be assigned to plants are reported as central storage. Each central storage site must be reported separately. New sites should be indicated in the Unusual Occurrences Section, which in subsequent months, will be preprinted. **Do not leave these data fields blank.**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS (Continued)

17. Whenever the normal station service electrical energy utilization exceeds the gross electrical output of the plant, a negative number should be reported for net generation. Indicate negative amounts by using a minus before the number.

18. For reporting purposes, use these allowable fuel types.

<i>Energy Source Code</i>	<i>Energy Source</i>
blank	Hydro pumping energy
1	Nuclear
2	Light Oil (fuel oil 1, 2, kerosene, jet fuel)
3	Heavy Oil (fuel oil 4, 5, 6, crude)
4	Anthracite
5	Petroleum Coke
6	Bituminous Coal (includes subbituminous)
7	Lignite
8	(Code no longer in use)
9	Gas (includes natural, blast furnace, sewage gas)
9	Waste Heat (without supplemental firing)
A	Geothermal
B	Wood
C	Waste
D	Wind
E	Photovoltaic
F	Solar Thermal

19. For reporting purposes, use these allowable prime mover types.

<i>Prime Mover Code</i>	<i>Prime Mover Description</i>
1	Hydroelectric
1	Hydroelectric (Pumped Storage)
2	Steam
2	Steam Geothermal
2	Steam Nuclear
3	Internal Combustion
4	Gas Turbine
4	Gas Turbine Steam (Single shaft)
5	Steam Combined Cycle
6	Gas Turbine Combined Cycle
7	Wind
8	Solar Photovoltaic
8	Solar Steam

20. Indicate in the last column on the form any unusual values or occurrences in the data between monthly submissions. Also, provide an explanation in the Unusual Occurrences section of the form.

21. If additional room is required, please attach another sheet to this submission.

DEFINITIONS

For reporting purposes, the following definitions are to be used:

1. Combined Cycle - An electric generating technology in which electricity is produced from otherwise lost waste heat exiting from one or more gas (combustion) turbines. The exiting heat is routed to a conventional boiler or to a heat recovery steam generator for utilization by a steam turbine in the production of electricity. This process increases the efficiency of the electric generating unit.
2. Consumption (Fuel) - The amount of fuel used for gross generation, providing standby service, start-up and/or flame stabilization.
3. Generator Nameplate Capacity - The full-load continuous rating of a generator, prime mover, or other electric power production equipment under specific conditions as designated by the manufacturer. Installed generator nameplate rating is usually indicated on a nameplate physically attached to the generator.
4. Net Generation - Gross generation minus plant use from all electric utility owned plants. The energy required for pumping at a pumped-storage plant is regarded as plant use and must be deducted from the gross generation.
5. Operable - A unit is operable when it is available to provide power to the grid. For a nuclear unit, this is when it receives its full power amendment to its operating license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
6. Prime Mover - The engine, turbine, water wheel, or similar machine that drives an electric generator; or, for reporting purposes, a device that converts energy to electricity directly (e.g., photovoltaic solar and fuel cell(s)).
7. Stocks - A supply of fuel accumulated for future use. This includes coal and fuel oil stocks at the plant site, in coal cars, tanks, or barges at the plant site, or at separate storage sites.